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## EASTERN

F.O. 371

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E 1498

PALESTINE

Dated for Paly-line

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Next Paper.

E1670

32003 F.O.P

PERSONAL

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

546. 35 mlm

### THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3815 (6 LINES).

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."

CODES: BENTLEY'S AND MOSSE'S.

In reply please address the Secretary:
and quote the following Reference No.:

77. GREAT RUSSELL STREET.

11th February, 1947.

11/2\_

The Right Hon. Ernest Bevin, P.C., M.P., Foreign Office, S.W.1.

E 1498

Dear Mr. Bevin,

I may have to leave for Palestine very soon, and am wondering whether you could spare me an hour for a private talk - informal but business - at which we might see if it is really so impossible to find some common ground, to get over some of your and our difficulties, or even to reconcile our interests?

I am at your disposal during this week as regards time and place, and a message here will always reach me.

Yours sincerely,

D. Ben-Jurion

D. Ben-Gurion.

RECORD OFFICE,

1947

ALESTINE

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(Action completed.) (Index Next Paper.

E2079

32003 F.O.P

# Sys has some of wides letters his of attached sent 5 THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE. in reply.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 3815 (6 LINES).

TELEGRAMS: "ZIONIBURO, LONDON."

CODES: BENTLEY'S AND MOSSE'S.

77. GREAT RUSSELL STREET.

LONDON. W.C.1.

In reply please address the Secretary:

and quote the following Reference No.:

14 February, 1947.

The Right Hon. Ernest Bevin, P.C., M.P., Foreign Office,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

E 1670

Dear Mr. Bevin,

25 55%

As you requested, I am putting in writing some of the suggestions I made at our talk last Wednesday.

1) Why a final settlement is necessary.

The peace of the Middle East, as you rightly said, is a major British interest. A final settlement of the Palestine problem will contribute substantially towards the consolidation of that peace. Without finality, apprehension, tension, unrest, and even perhaps strife, will continue in Palestine, and cause trouble in the Middle East.

- 2) Possible Settlements.
- (a) The establishment of Palestine as a Jewith State. This is, unfortunately, not immediately possible, as the Jews are in the minority.
- An independent Palestine as a unitary State. This is theoretically possible, but utterly impracticable: neither the Jews themselves, nor public opinion in the world, would agree to place 600,000 or 700,000 Jews under Arab rule, nor would the Arabs of Palestine be able to govern this Jewish population against its will, or to stop the flow of Jewish immigration. Such a course would only aggravate the unrest in the Middle East, and worsen the relations between Britain and the United States. To try by constitutional devices to have a unitary State without subjecting Jews to Arabs is as hopeless as attempting to square the circle.

/(c)



The only immediate settlement possible, with finality, is the establishment of two States, one Jewish and the other Arab (or the Arab area might be joined to Transjordan). A viable Jewish State in an adequate area of Palestine would comprise some 600,000 Arabs, and it may, therefore, be difficult to obtain beforehand the consent of all the Arabs. But it is certain that some of them would gladly accept it, while the rest would more or less acquiesce.

### Arab and Jewish Minorities.

The question may rightly be asked: If 600,000 Arabs may be placed in a Jewish State, why may not 700,000 Jews be placed in an Arab State? Also why, if there can be adequate safeguards for an Arab minority in a Jewish State, there can be no such safeguards for a Jewish minority in an Arab State? The answer is simple:

The Jews in Palestine are the only part of the entire Jewish people who can attain national independence. If they are deprived of it, the entire Jewish people throughout the world, is finally deprived of any form of statebood. On the other hand, the 600,000 Arabs in a Jowish State would form less than two per cent. of the Arab people, which enjoys national independence and sovereignty in many States and vast territories. Palestine is less than one per cent. of the territories inhabited and ruled by Arabs.

An Arab minority in a Jewish State would not have to rely only on the constitutional safeguards on which a Jewish State must be based, but would know that Jewish Palestine was surrounded by Arab States, by millions of Arabs, and that the welfare of the entire Jewish State depended on its good relations with its Arab neighbours. The Jews have, moreover, hostages throughout the world, and could never allow themselves to treat a minority in their state except as complete equals; otherwise they would undermine the Jewish position throughout the world. But a Jowish minority in an Arab State would have no such safeguards; on the contrary, the fact that Palestine is surrounded by the Arab world would make the Jewish minority even more helpless and entirely dependent on the mercy of their rulers.

What is even more important is that Palestine as an Arab State would mean the complete prohibition of Jewish immigration, and thus perpetuate the tragedy of Jewish homelessness, with all the misery and suffering that that implies.

#### The Jewish State and the Arabs.

All the talk of war resulting from the establishment of a Jewish State is utterly unwarranted. Egypt, the biggest country



in the Arab League, may quarrel with England about the Sudan or about the Treaty, but no one who knows Egypt will protend that she will quarrel with England over Palestine. She did not quarrel with Turkey over the Sanjak of Alexandretta, when the French handed it over against the wishes of the Syrians. On the contrary, several of the Egyptian statesmen would welcome and support a settlement on the lines of partition. Transjordan, even more, is vitally interested in such a settlement, since it is only by the partition of Palestine than Transjordan can become a viable State. In Lebanon, the Christian population are anxious to have a Jewish State as their neighbour. Syria is beset with difficult internal problems - the economic situation and her own minorities - and she would be the last State in the Middle Mast to make war on anybody. Much the same applies to Iraq. Generally, if, with the support of England and America, the United Nations approved the establishment of a Jewish State, no Arab State Member of the United Nations would make any serious trouble.

As to the Palestinian Arabs, while the present leadership (the Mufti) would strongly oppose a Jewish State, it will hardly be able to stir up trouble, as witness its inability to do so ever since the Anglo-American Committee reported: it has failed because the masses mostly desire peace, and even the minority which might be willing to have a fight have now learned to have a wholesome respect for the Jews, and would be reluctant to provoke them. Once a Jewish State is established, and admitted to the United Nations, the Arab world will accept it and enter into friendly relations with it. What the Middle Last really needs is development, social progress, and an improved standard of life for the mass of the people - just what Jewish Palestine can greatly help them to attain.

#### 5) The Jewish State and England.

The Jews, in spite of the bitterness caused by the White Paper of 1939, have a community of interests and ideals with the British people and the Anglo-Saxon world. It is not just a matter of gratitude for the Balfour Declaration or for the treatment of Jows for the last hundred years or so. The very existence and survival of the Jewish people depends on whether British ideals and ways of life (liberal tendencies, tolerance, freedom, fair-dealing, respect for human dignity, democracy, etc.) prevail in the world. Under totalitarian regimes of any kind, Jewish life, Jewish civilisation and freedom are impossible.

A Jewish State in Palestine, even numbering three or four millions, will still be a small State, but it will be the only State in the Middle bast, in fact in Asia, with a European civilisation.





While it will endeavour to maintain friendly relations with all its neighbours, Arab and Turkish, it must maintain an even deeper connection with Western civilisation, as represented by England.

Jewish labour, the predominant factor in Jewish Palestine, shares most of the ideals which have animated the British Labour Movement from its inception up to modern times.

We consider it a vital interest of our own to help to preserve England's place in the world in general, and especially in that part of the world where our future is being built. We shall, therefore, for our own sakes, regard your interests - economic and political, - as our own.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation of the kindness and patience with which you listened to what I had to say at our last meeting?

Yours sincerely,

D. Ben-Jurion

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OUT FILE

19th February, 1947.

Dear Mr. Ben-Gurion,

I have received your letter of the 14th Rebruary in which you put forward in writing some of the suggestions you made during our recent talk. I have no doubt that your proposals will be fully considered when the matter comes before the United Nations.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) ERNEST BEVIN

Mr.D. Ben-Gurion.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

11th March, 1947.

My dear Paul,

In view of Lawford's letter No. 52/37/47 of the 7th March I am addressing this to you rather than to him, to be passed on to whoever deals with such matters. I expect that due note will have been taken of Top Secret telegram No. 499, of the 6th March, from the High Commissioner of Jerusalem to the Secretary of State; recording Ben Gurion's speech to his Mapai colleagues of the 27th February. In case they should have escaped your notice, the following are quotations therefrom :-

- "Consideration must be given to approach (a) (by the Jewish organizations) to the various nations represented in the United Lations organization."
- "Locker would approach the Soviet Embassy in London and Goldman would take similar action in Washington."
- "Another approach to Moscow would be through the cooperation of Russian satellites which were anxious to be rid of their Jews."
- "American support would be of great importance and he hoped this would be forthcoming."

At this meeting Shertok offered to "establish close contact with the Arab Embassy in Washington." Ben Gurion's reply was that the success of any such action "must depend on the strength of Jewish support in the United Mations organization which would predispose the Arabs to compromise."

Paul H. Gore-Booth, Esq., United Lations Department, Foreign Office,

61900

- I refer to the above because it confirms, indirectly, information I sent to Lawford and yourself with regard to Jewish plans for working on the delegates of Latin American nations and/or their governments before the Palestine issue comes up at the United Nations.
- 4. If my memory is not at fault one of the five members of the Preparatory Committee suggested by Trygve Lie was to be a Brazilian; which, in the present state of Brazilian affairs would almost certainly help any U.S. proposal for a settlement.
- 5. Please let me know frankly if these remarks are held to be out of place?
- 6. I am sending a copy of this letter to Lawford.

Yours ever,

R. H. Hadow.

SHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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**51900** 

Registry No. E 2319/1498/31

H.B.

SECKEL

Draft.
Mr. Hadow,
Washington.

(From Mr. Mason)

Mr. Sawford. New York.

Mr. Meson

H-13. 27/3 Imp 9/4 OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

12 20 ml.

March, 1947.

Pear Ladon,

We have been giving much thought to your letter of the 11th March, together with your letter to Lawford of the 28th February and his to me of the 7th March.

We realise the importance of the part which Latin-American votes are likely to play when Palestine is discussed by the General Assembly, and I am grateful to you for provoking discussion here on the possibility of taking some preparatory diplomatic action in the Latin-American Capitals.

The difficulty, of course, is that H.M.G. are not themselves submitting recommendations on Palestine, and we are therefore not in a position to predict in what form the issue will be presented to the Assembly. If the discussion were to turn on a straightforward pro-Arab resolution or on an equally simple pro-Zionist resolution, we should probably not

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STHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

American Delegations. It is, no doubt,
more probable that the issues will be
more complex than this and that we may wish
to use our influence for or against the
proposals on which the Assembly is asked
to vote. The possibilities are too
numerous for any analysis of them to be
profitable at this stage.

America will be able to do is to reduce the volume of misrepresentation which will continue to grow as long as the Arabs and, still more, the Zionists are left alone in the field. All posts will have received the most recent White Paper on Palestine (Cmd. 7044), and the texts of the Secretary of State's announcement of the 18th February and his speech of the 25th. We are preparing a left in the general sense of what I have said above, for circulation to all Latin-American posts.

9 am sending a cepy ? This letter to Lawford.

(Sed.) Paul Mason. M/11/4
(P. 19uson)

he are proposing a letter,

Reference:-

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

12th April, 1947.

(E. 2319/1498/31.)

SECKE

Dean Hadow,

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you for provoking discussion here on the possibility of
taking some preparatory diplomatic action in the LatinAmerican Capitals.

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I am sending a copy of this letter to Lawford.

Your Sinonally

(5401) Paul Maron

(P. Mason).

R. H. Hadow, Esq.,

dashington.

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E 2507

PALESTINE

Registry E27 (7/1498)?
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(Action completed.)

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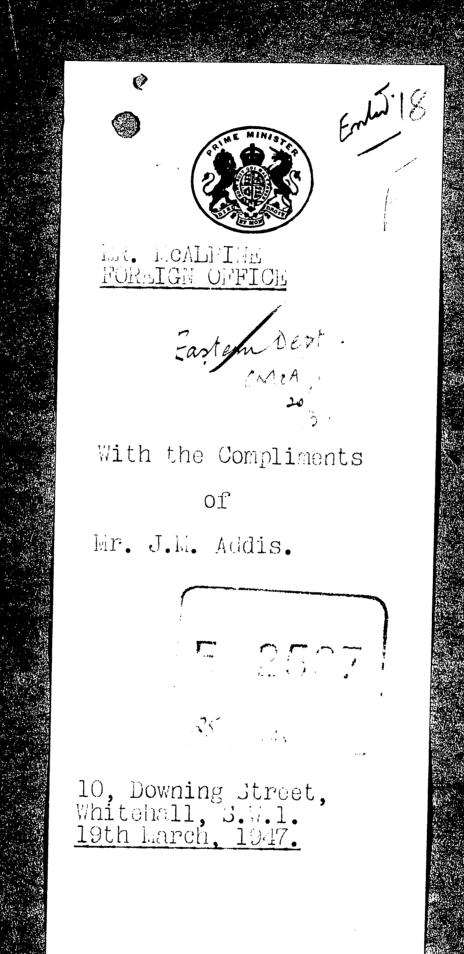
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32003 **F.O.P** 

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference:- FO

371 / 6190



19th March, 1947.

Dear Smith,

I enclose a copy of a telegram from

Mr. Ben Gurion to the Prime Minister. This
was delivered at No.10 yesterday, March 18th.
The Frime Minister suggests that unless the
Secretary of State has views to the contrary,
the telegram should be acknowledged on his
behalf by the High Commissioner who should
at the same time intimate that the telegram
was received some time after the suspension
of Martial Law.

I am sending copies of this letter and of its enclosure to McAlpine of the Foreign Office and Fraser of the Cabinet Offices.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J.M. ADDIS.

D.M. Smith, Esq., Colonial Office.

extreme gravity of situation in Calcutine following imposition mertial law. The solution of Tollowing imposition mertial law. The solution of Tollowing and suburbs, core of country's social and industrial life, and the solution in Jerusalem, mostly working class quarters, isolated from all normal contact with outside world, facing complete breakform of mechanism civilized life apart from food supplies and skeleton addiced services. Industry erippled, trade paralysed, unemployment throatening to become catastrophic.

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absolutely futile and senseloss unless really smant to punish whole community, rain its economy and destroy the foundations of the owish Mational Mone. Perforism, which harms the Jewish cause even more than it does the Government, is sherration of despair caused by the Thite lapar policy as unfortunately and inexplicably maintained and reinforced under Labour Government. on July lat. 1946, you told loure of menors it was quite arong to any your Government was carrying out. hite aper policy. You appureally wore unamine and are still make a that the fite are remine in force. The present limited immigration recouring Java vill not exceed one third total population, ensures with terms of the hits laper. In order to auforce the hits Paper. Palestine was turned into a Police State where the officer was do rived of all sale guarde for civil libertles - Martial law is largest turn of the serve.

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degradation in jurype, provented by the Maniatory's armed forces from reacting the shures of their National lives - to only country where they can ind salvation. It is still incometable to us but this unjust and aruel policy, so stronuously conderned by you, your colleagues and your party, should continue to be enforced by your diverment with most un- ritish operative number of the present cituation in Inicatine to amount with a move the general for all concerned and in the pure of justice and somety t must occupantly my wal to you to evert intal concequences of reactive rather by remains the reat cause of unrest, obrogating the recial lead has granting and facilitatin substantial and the paragration and tinus re-outable short the rainspendiale conflictions for arder was a common devertable.

Conca.

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2567/498 31

With the Compliments of the Private

Secretary to the Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

70

O I

61900

21 March, 1947. 24

Thank you for your letter of the 19th March enclosing a copy of a telegram from Mr. Ben Gurion to the Prime Minister delivered on 18th Parch.

Mr. Ben Gurion had already telegraphed the text to Mr. Creech Jones.

My Secretary of State quite agrees with the lines of the reply proposed in your letter, and the High Commissioner for Palestine has been asked to convey a reply accordingly to Mr. Ben Gurion.

Tam sending copies of this letter to UcAlpine of the Foreign Office and Fraser of the Jabinot Offices.

Private Secretary.

(sed) E.R. Pedminds

J.M. Addis, Esq.

(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.L.

10

INWARD TELEGRAM

Cypher (O.T.P.)

E 4776

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Six A. Cumingham)

### TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

D. 2nd June, 1947. R. 2nd " 25.30 hrs.

### IMPORTANT

No. 1077 Top Seeret.

Addressed to the S. of S.
Repeated Washington No. 127 for United Kingdom
Delegation to U. M. O.

I am sonding by savingroup a report from highly reliable source of an address made to Jewish Agency Executive by Mr. Ben Gurion on his return from meeting of U.N.O. Its chief interest lies in his account of interview with Gromyko, after declaration latter made on Russian attitude to Palestine problem. Ben Gurion's conslusion, from what Gromyko said to him, that Russia has left herself free to support either Arabs or Jews in September next, with a view to gaining her main object, namely ousting of British influence from Middle Hast, would seem to hit the mark and is more realistic than the views normally expressed by this generally most unrealistic rolltician. Gromyko's insistence (?that) (?Russia's making) up her mind on whom to support will be in accordance with behaviour and evidence of parties before the fact-finding commistee. is also interesting. Pressure be put on Ban Gurion to demand independence, not to agree to British military bases, and under no consideration to agree to the continuance of Manda te, has undoubtedly (?word omitted) Jews in a dileman, as clearly set out by Ben Gurion himself in report.

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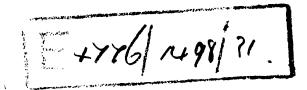
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2. I should also draw attention of (?to) Ben Gurion's reference; at the same meeting, to the necessity for unity (?before) fact finding committee, to his statement that all efforts must be made to present any organisation other than Jewish Agency from submitting a memorandum of proposals for a solution. He mentions especially Agudatha Israel, also Ihud and Hashomer Hatzair.

RECEIVED IN O.B. 4.30.. 1917 (\* Correction being obtained) SENT TO DEP . Distributed to:-M.S. 25 Secretary of State Sir T. Lloyd Mr. I. Thomas Mr. Martin Sir D. Harris Mr. Trefferd Smith Mr. Mathieson Mr. Highem Mr. Bennett Mr. Eastwood Mr. Bigg Miss Boyd Mr. Poynton. Foreign Office Mr. C.W. Baxter. Mr. I.P. Garran. Mr. T.A. Robertson. M. I.5.



Cypher/OTP

1 9 JUN 1037

REPETITIONS

INDEXED

### FROM NEW YORK TO FORE IGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to United Nations)

No. 1549

D. 7.29 p.m. 5th June, 1947.

5th June, 1947.

R. 3.10 a.m. 6th June, 1947.

### MMMMMM

Please pass to Jerusalem.

[Begins.]

Addressed to High Commissioner, Jerusalem, telegram No. 46 of June 5th.

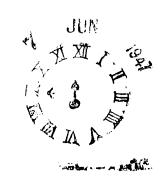
Your telegram No. 1077 to Secretary of State.

Please repeat paragraph 1 from "insistence" to "her mind" and from "undoubtedly" to "Jews":

Paragraph 2, last sentence, from "mentioned" to "Israel".

[Ends.]

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office, for repetition to Jerusalem.]



4776 INWARD TELEGRAM

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PY (corrections on 1st and 2nd pages \* \* 14/6

AMENDED COPY (corrections on 1st and 2nd pages \* and underlined)

Cypher (O.T.P.)

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FROM PALESTINE (Gan. Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 2nd June, 1947.
R. 2nd " 23.30 hrs.

### IMPORTANT

No. 1077 Top Secret.

Addressed to the S. of S. Repeated Washington No. 127 for United Kingdom Delegation to U.N.O.

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\*Corrections obtained 12th June.

### Distributed to:-

M.S.25 Secretary of State Sir T. Lloyd Mr. I. Thomas Mr. Martin Sir D. Harris Mr. Trafford Smith Mr. Mathieson Mr. Higham Mr. Bennett Mr. Eastwood Mr. Bigg Miss Boyd Mr. Poynton Foreign Office

M. I.5.

Mr. C.W. Baxter: Mr. I.P. Garran.. Mr. T.A. Robertson.